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Maine Farmer.

BECKIE HOLMES, Editor.
S. L. BOARDMAN, Proprietor.
Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man.

Thick or Thin Sowing of Grain.

Perhaps there is no branch of practical farming among us, that is more the subject of a customary routine as that of grain growing. There is generally one stereotyped course pursued in the mode of preparing the soil, sowing the seed and harvesting it. Few like to step out of this particular routine, even if they think that possibly there might be a different and better course to pursue. Perhaps it may be said this is a poor time to suggest any new experiments, or advise any departure from the old course, especially if it should involve any additional labor, when help is so scarce that it is very difficult to get it done even in the usual careless and slipshod manner heretofore practiced. There is some force in this objection and yet truth is as valuable now as ever, and if its dictates shall ultimately result in great gains by the improvements suggested, it is certainly good economy to follow it.

It may be premised that the several grains, especially wheat, belong to the grass (gramineae) tribe of plants; that it is a natural characteristic of such plants to "tiler," or branch out at the roots and send up numerous shoots, provided they have room to do it, and strength of soil sufficient to nourish them. Little is thought of this habit, but sometimes, some farmer gets astonished at the multitude of stalks which he discovers arising from a single seed, that has fallen in a fertile spot, and had room to manifest this propensity, and we sometimes have roots of that kind reported as remarkable facts. Now, if this is natural to grain, why not take advantage of it by using less seed and getting more harvest?

All grains, whether spring (or annual) and winter (or biennial), do this; but the winter grains most of any. Indeed there seems to be almost no limit to this power of tillering if aided by a little division of the roots. Let us give you an account of an experiment tried by an English farmer, or rather gardener, as related in Miller's "Gardener's Dictionary," published nearly a century ago. "On the 24th of June some grains of wheat were planted. On the 8th of August, one plant was taken up and separated into 18 parts and replanted. In the months of September and October these plants were again taken up, separated and planted to stand the winter. In this division there were 67 plants. In March and April (this could be done in England during these months, but could be done later here) they were again taken up and produced five hundred plants. These produced 21,100 ears, and these yielded three and three-quarters pecks of wheat, weighing forty-seven pounds and seven ounces, and were estimated to contain 576,840 grains." This it will be granted was an enormous yield from one grain. Now we do not urge the practice of taking up and dividing and setting out wheat, especially when labor is so high as now, but we quote the facts by way of proof of our assertion in regard to the almost unlimited tendency of grain to tiller out when every thing favors it. Well, what good inference is to be drawn from this experiment? Why simply this—that less seed and more room will produce more harvest than much seed crowded in little space. But you will perhaps say, that should we sow less seed on the acre, in order to give each kernel more space, the spaces would soon be filled up with weeds, and injure the crop. True, considering the foul or weedy condition of most of our land. But is there not some method by which the requirements of less seed and more space can be carried out in part so as to profit by the principle? Yes, by planting or sowing in rows so as to cultivate or weed the grain, as you do other crops. But this will involve more labor and therefore cost. True, but if the additional crop more than pays the extra cost, it is a good investment. We recollect now of no experiments in this country that carries out this principle. The nearest approach to it is the custom in the west of drilling in their wheat and other grain by machinery. These machines plant the grain in rows, but so near together as to prevent any hoeing or cultivating between rows, but still, they obtain greater crops from less seed than they would by sowing broadcast.

In England, however, there are some few who follow out the plan above named, and have found it a profitable mode. This mode was adopted in an early day by John Tall, and at the present day is extensively followed by the Rev. Mr. Smith in North Hampshire. Mr. Smith has published a little work on the subject, of which the system, we have spoken in former volumes of the Farmer. It is also practiced by a few others and we will give some facts from their experience in our next.

Profits of Sheep—Fino vs. Coarse.
A correspondent at Skowhegan furnishes us a statement of the cost of keeping one hundred sheep of the fine, and also the coarse wooled breeds. He says in reply to "Shiloh" that the only part of a sheep which goes into the wool, as in the Merino, prevents that offensive taste to the mutton of this breed, which he complains; and that the mutton of the Merino brought a higher price in New York in 1861 and 1862, than that of the coarse wooled varieties. We are not disposed at this time to argue the former, nor deny the latter point, but that many other breeds of sheep are superior to the Merino for mutton, is conceded beyond controversy. We present below our correspondents figures in regard to the cost and profits of keeping the fine and coarse breeds:

| | 100 COARSE WOOLLED SHEEP. | 100 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP. |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Dr. | | |
| Cr. | | |
| Thirty tons hay, \$10 per ton, | \$300 00 | \$300 00 |
| 500 pounds wool at 25¢, | 125 00 | 200 00 |
| 100 lambs, at \$2, | 200 00 | 200 00 |
| Leaving a balance of five dollars. | \$500 00 | \$500 00 |
| | | |
| Dr. | | |
| Cr. | | |
| Twenty tons hay, \$10 per ton, | \$200 00 | \$200 00 |
| 500 pounds wool at 25¢, | 125 00 | 200 00 |
| 80 lambs at \$1.50, | 120 00 | 120 00 |
| Leaving a balance of one hundred and forty-five dollars. | \$445 00 | \$445 00 |

We present these figures for the consideration and convenience of our readers.

Notes on our Leading Grapes.

We make up the following summary from a grape report for 1863 in the *Horticulturalist*. It was made in New York, latitude 43 deg. N. enhances the leading varieties cultivated, and undoubtedly the principal features may be relied upon. They are given in their order of ripening.

HARTFORD PEARL. Ripen Sept. 1st; quality poor; drops badly from the branch after being picked a day or two; never becomes sweet to the center.

DELAWARE. Ripen Sept. 11th; quality first best. This grape cannot be too highly recommended for its earliness, hardiness, quality and its freedom from loss of berry by dropping, rot or mildew.

ROCKS HENRI. Ripen Sept. 18th; quality good; a first class black grape, hardy, early ripening and large berries.

DIANA. Ripen Sept. 20th; quality next to Delaware. This was the healthiest variety of thirty-two, suffering neither from mildew, loss of berry, or rot.

ALLEN'S HYBRID. Ripen Sept. 20th; quality best; tender; no pulp; one of the best white grapes; mildew on leaf.

REBECCA. Ripen Sept. 20th; quality best; mildew on leaf.

CONCORD. Ripen Sept. 25th; quality poor, similar to Hartford Pearl; leaf blight slightly.

ISABELLA. Ripen Sept. 28th; quality moderate; leaf blight badly; failed to set well; not worthy of cultivation where Delaware can be had.

CLINTON. Ripen Sept. 28th; quality poor; not fit for table use; said to make good clear wine.

TO-KALOS. Ripen Sept. 28th; quality best; liable to rot; best of the black grapes.

CLARA. Ripen Oct. 8th; quality good.

ANNA. Not ripe till Nov.; dry rot; drop badly.

CATAWBA. Ripen Oct. 12th; quality fair; rot badly.

The Isabella, Catawba, Clara, Cuyahoga, Union Village, and Rebecca did not ripen their wood this year, and require to be warmly protected during the winter.

Salos of Ayrshire Cattle in Maine.

N. Dane, Jr., of Kennebec has sold from his pure bred Ayrshire stock as follows: To B. F. Bourne Esq., of Boston, for his Orrington farm, heifer, two months old; to S. P. McKenny Esq., of Biddeford, heifer "Nelly" (160) six months old; to Reuben Lord of Lebanon, bull "Ayrshire Lad," (1) one year old; to Joshua Lant, of Lyman, bull "Sandy" one year old; to the Society of Shakers at Alfred, bull calf, one month old; to T. C. Allan Esq., at the Assane Hospital, Augusta, heifer "Bonnie" (190) twenty-two months old, and bull "Archie" (4) twelve months old; to John A. Lord of Kennebec, heifer calf "Katy," four months old; to Josiah McIntire, Biddeford, heifer calf three months old, and bull calf two months old; to Wm. F. Lord, Kennebec, cow "Kate" (114); to Seward Will, Esq., Phillips, cow "Gowan" (84) bull calf "Bessie" nine months old, and heifer calf "Gowan," 21, seven months old; to W. Gilbert, Esq., Bath, heifer "Ella" five months old. These calves for most parts have been during the past year. He now has for sale two yearling bulls, and three young heifers. This stock is out of choice pure bred Ayrshires and sired by the imported bull "Oswald." All his stock is fully registered in Herd Book. He is also breeding choice Cotswold sheep.

Best Kind of Potatoes—Query.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The potato crop of Maine has become very important, and the season for planting is near at hand. Now, will you inform me through your paper, which you consider the very best variety to be cultivated in this State; considering quantity, quality, and liability to rot. Also inform me where I can obtain the desired variety.

T. W. J.
Bryants Pond, March 23, 1864.

NOTE: Our correspondent has asked us a very simple, but a very hard question. We cannot say which is the very best variety of the potato, taking into account the above consideration. The Foote or Jackson variety is most sought in this market, and commands the highest price. It is an excellent table sort. Nearly all varieties of the potato are liable to rot, according to the season, the character of the soil and other circumstances. Very often the changing of seed from one locality to another—even of the same variety—has proved of benefit, and the tubers have been less subject to rot. If you desire any of the new seedling varieties, you can obtain them from responsible parties who advertise in the Farmer.

Prevalence of Nature.

Our agent, V. Darling, under date of April 9th, writes as follows: "Sylvanus Damon, of Brookfield, has a two year old heifer which dropped a calf April 23, which was alive and well and perfect in every respect except being entirely without legs or signs of any. The supposed cause is that the heifer, about eight months previous, was much frightened at a dog rolling over on the ground. The body, in the act of rolling, being only visible to her, constituted a mental impression sufficiently strong to produce the result."

The Brahms Fowls.

A farmer in Massachusetts who has had experience in keeping poultry of different breeds, and upon a somewhat extensive scale, has decided in favor of the Brahms. He says "they surpass in laying qualities, and for the market, any breed of fowls he has ever kept." This opinion also corresponds with that of many parties in this city and elsewhere who have given them a fair trial; and those who wish to obtain the pure Brahms, can do so by applying to Moses Noble, Esq., of the P. O., in this city, who has a few dozen eggs he will dispose of.

The Canada Farmer.

Canada has at last an agricultural journal worthy the name. The above paper, issued at Toronto, U. C., once in two weeks, by George Brown, is an able and practical publication, and improves with each succeeding number. Its editorial is well written, and in the different departments it presents a good variety of original articles from practical and experienced cultivators. Its selections are judicious, and occasional illustrations are introduced. Terms \$1 per annum. (As we wish to preserve a file we would thank the publisher to send us the first four numbers.)

Swelled Head in Sheep—Query.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A few days since I noticed one of my sheep refused to eat. Upon examination I found a swelling under her face, not on the whole head and neck were swelled to twice their natural size. The swelling when first observed was not larger than a small sized hen's egg, and in two days she died. For about a day and a half before she died she did not open her mouth. One of my neighbors also says he has one in the same way. Now if you can tell me anything concerning the cause and cure of this disease you will greatly oblige.

M. A. H.

NOTE: We are quite unable to name the disease. It has many of the symptoms of gaiter, but that is rarely found in old sheep; it is a disease that chiefly affects lambs. "The head of the sheep," says Dr. Randall, "sometimes becomes swollen from causes which are not very well understood." With the exception of blain, a disease described by Youatt, but which has never appeared in the U. S., Dr. Randall says he knows of no special or characteristic disease among sheep which would produce a swelling of the head. All we can say to our correspondent is that he must wait a very symptom, carefully note down every incident, and send them to us for publication, that some observing and intelligent shepherd may be able to identify the disease and furnish a remedy therefor.—Eus.

Application of Ashes.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I want to know whether it is advisable to use ashes on clay grounds, say a kitchen garden on which I have two inches of sand. If so, should they be spread broadcast, or plowed in, or applied broadcast to the surface after plowing, or applied about the hills after planting? I trouble you for this information, because on sowing garden vegetables, I get only a few plants, and there are some who say it would be to use coal dust also? This you know is the residue of charcoal kilns after the merchantable coal is raked off, and consists of the saws and fine particles of the coal. Some say it is an excellent top dressing for cabbages, peas, beans, &c., and I mean to try it.

Any information you may see fit to give will oblige our correspondent as well as I.

Truly yours,
GARDNER.
Orono, April 12th.

NOTE: The application of ashes has been found to produce better effects upon light or loamy land than upon heavy clay; but if you thoroughly incorporate a considerable amount of sand or loam which will act as a divider and change the texture of your soil, the application of ashes, either upon the surface or incorporated with the soil will be found to be of great advantage to most garden crops. We have never tried the application of the refuse of coal-kilns, and hope you will inform us of the results of your trial after using it.—Eus.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Pair of Waldo County Steers.
Having occasion recently to call at the farm of Mr. John Cochran of this city, he showed us a pair of cattle which were "Waldos" (84) bull calf "Govan," nine months old, and heifer calf "Gowan," 21, seven months old; to W. Gilbert, Esq., Bath, heifer "Ella" five months old. These calves for most parts have been during the past year. He now has for sale two yearling bulls, and three young heifers. This stock is out of choice pure bred Ayrshires and sired by the imported bull "Oswald." All his stock is fully registered in Herd Book. He is also breeding choice Cotswold sheep.

For the Maine Farmer.

Summary of Meteorological observations made at Lincoln during the month of March, 1864.
Thermometer. Monthly mean temperature, 27°; highest temperature, 32°; lowest, 22° and 23°; monthly range, 52°.

Clouds. Monthly mean amount of clouds, 3.7; overcast days, two, 6th and 8th.

Wind. N. E., 24, 25, 26, 29th, 30th, and 31st; E. 6th and 7th; S. 5th, 11th, 18th, 20th, 26th and 27th; S. W. 11th, 12th, 13th, and 19th; W. 15th, 16th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st. Prevailing N. W.

Rain and Snow. Days rain fell, five; amount of rain, 0.9 inches; days snow fell, five; amount of snow, 8.5 inches.

A. G. YORRIS.
Lincoln, N. I., 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Query for our Correspondents.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—I wish to inquire if you or any of your correspondents ever knew of the front teeth of a horse to be rotten? I have a colt two years old last summer that has decayed front teeth; one is rotted off, one hollow, and one sticking its roots through the gum. Can you tell me the cause, and so perfectly matched, do in such a case. Another six years old that has a hacking cough; have tried many things but find no permanent cure. Please give what information you can.

SCRIBER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Kennebec Union Ag. and Hort. Society.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—Below I furnish a list of the officers of the Kennebec Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society, chosen at the annual meeting held at Gardiner, March 5th, 1864.

James M. Carpenter, President; Russell Estlin, Augusta, A. D. Knight, Hallowell, Gilmore Blinn, Dresden, Vice Presidents; Nathan Foster, Gardiner, Secretary; Michael Hildreth, Gardiner, Treasurer; J. M. Carpenter, ex-officio; J. H. Hussey, Augusta, Stephen Lord, Hallowell, Isaiah Stearns, Farmington, Cyrus Libby, Gardiner, Rev. Berry, Litchfield, John Davenport, Charles Wm. W. King, Richmond, J. T. Carpenter, Dresden, J. W. Johnson, Windsor, H. H. Northey, Whitefield, Isaac Farr, West Gardiner, Trustees.

NATHAN FOSTER, Sec'y.
Gardiner, April 12, 1864.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Agriculture in War Times.

Agriculture is by common consent classed as the first among the arts, and, in truth, it is also the most efficient foundation of war; and no nation, however strong they may be on sea and land, can maintain either an offensive or defensive warfare, or sustain an army in time of peace sufficient to ensure the respect of their neighbors, unless agriculture be the foundation of its prosperity, and the majority of its capital is invested in this primitive pursuit. It has been said that Romean Rome derived its state on agriculture and war, the former nourishing and sustaining her normal growth, and the latter making her mistress of the world. The same is true of every great power, civilized here, and here, in China, in which agriculture is exalted to the highest point of perfection, has existed the longest of any nation on the globe, though she has always been the prey of foreign wars and internal dissensions. India, whose wealth is on a scale of which western nations can have no conception, and which has been said by the Elinburgh Review to be the grave into which goes the treasure of the whole civilized world. Egypt, the mother of civilization, symbolized here, is the lotus springing from the mud of the Nile, to the fertility of which alone her position among the nations was to be attributed. England, which we have come to look upon as a commercial and manufacturing nation, and which has been designated as a nation of shopkeepers, would seem at first sight to constitute an exception to the rule; but the rule has not and never can have an exception. While England is beyond dispute the greatest trading nation in the world, she is also the greatest farmer, and statistics show that by far the greater bulk of her capital is today invested in agriculture, and that the income from the soil is just double that from her commerce, manufactures, stock investments, and all other sources. Napoleon understood full well that the nation that excels in agriculture, and has established agricultural schools throughout the empire, and thought it time well spent to draw up the details of their management, even on the eve of battle.

But if agriculture has been our main resource in peace, it must be our dependence also in war, all things now in time of war. Our commerce is high driven from the seas by the rebel cruisers, and our commerce is high driven from the seas by the rebel cruisers, and our commerce is high driven from the seas by the rebel cruisers.

The flowers of the garden lettuce appear at seven o'clock and shut at ten.

A species of serpentine alone, whose large and beautiful flower exhales a strong odor of the vanilla during the time of its expansion, is cultivated in the Imperial Garden in Paris, where it does not blossom till towards the month of July, and at about 5 o'clock in the evening, at which time it gradually opens its petals, expands them, and shows the numerous petals of a pure white, and evening it is totally withered.

The cereus, a native of Jamaica and Vera Cruz, exhibits an exquisitely beautiful flower, nearly a foot in length, the inside of the calyx a splendid yellow, the numerous petals of a pure white, and emits a highly fragrant odor during a few hours in the night, and then closes to expand no more.

The flower of the dandelion possesses very peculiar means of sheltering itself from the heat of the sun, as it closes entirely whenever the heat becomes excessive.

Linnaeus enumerates 46 flowers possessing this kind of sensitiveness, and divides them into three classes.

1. Metoric flowers, which less accurately observe the hour of blooming, but are expanded soon after the action of the cloudiness, moisture, and pressure of the air.

2. Tropical flowers, that open in the morning and close before evening every day, but the hour of their expanding becomes earlier or later, as the length of the day varies with the season.

3. Equinoctial flowers, which open at a certain exact hour of the day, and for the most part close at another determinate hour.—Farmington Chronicle.

The Roller.

There is no better pulverizer to follow the plow than the roller. We have evidence enough of this fact. No matter how cloddy the ground life, if the roller follows, crushing the clods as they are freshly turned, the action of the sun and air will do towards completely pulverizing these clods than a thorough harrowing and cross harrowing. This is of importance to farmers who have occasion to turn dry stubble land early in the autumn with a view to securing a good grain. Let the roller follow the plow before seeding. It will scarcely be necessary to touch it with the harrow, if the rolling is done the same day the soil is turned, and the harrow is a smooth surface on which the grain falls, and which is likely to ensure its being covered to a uniform depth; or if to be drilled in, this work is better done; the seed is sown in a good bed, and the seed is secured in which the seed will germinate and grow quickly and continuously, without the aid of a harrow, for a packed surface secures moisture generally.

If the clods are allowed to get thoroughly dry, the good effect resulting from the use of the roller is much diminished thereafter. It cannot be too strongly urged that this work of rolling should be done as soon after the ground is turned as possible.

And talking of the roller, it should be here asserted that a farmer can just as profitably put in the autumn with a new seedling harrow as without a roller. It is gratifying to know that very many farmers have learned this fact; but there is still a large percentage who are either ignorant or indifferent respecting it. It should be impressed upon them.—Rural New Yorker.

Millet.

We think our farmers will do well to give more attention to raising millet. It is one of the best and most profitable hay crops we have. If cut when in full bloom, it is considered by good judges to be equal to the best timothy, and yields a much heavier crop on the same land. If the seed is allowed to ripen, the quality of the hay is not so good, and it is of course more exhausted in the soil. But in the latter case the hay is still of good quality, and will be relished by all kinds of stock.

An excellent plan is, to plow the ground, and sow the seed, and cut about the middle of June. As soon as the crop is up, plow, manure, and sow before. The second crop will have ample time to ripen its seed, and the hay will be of good quality. By pursuing this plan, two heavy crops can be taken from the same land, and seed for next season secured. Two cuttings will give good hay on corn land, at least four tons per acre of good hay. One crop of seed per acre will do, but if double that quantity be used, the hay will be finer, and therefore preferable for ordinary feeding. If sown thick, weeds stand no chance at all—the millet entirely covering and monopolizing the ground.

Forage crops will be worth looking after to try some millet. It is easily raised, and is most certainly a cheap crop for feeding. Try a patch of it.—Pioneer.

Land Measure.

Every farmer should have a rod measure—a stiff pole—just 164 feet long, for measuring land. By a little practice he can learn to step a rod, and he will find it a very useful and accurate measure. Ascertain the number of rods in width and length of a lot you wish to measure, and multiply one by the other, and divide by 164 and you have the number of acres. Generally, two rods make a square, and if you wish to lay off one acre, measure thirteen rods upon each side. This holds only a rod full measure.

Phenomena of Plants.

Plants exhibit some phenomena supposed to arise from the state of the air, which accurate observers regard as prognosticating changes of weather.

When the flower of the chickweed expands boldly and fully no rain will fall for at least four hours after.

When the chickweed half conceals its miniature flowers the day is generally showery.

If the chickweed entirely shuts up its white flower, let the traveler put on his great-coat, and the plowman give up his day's work.

If the flowers of the Siberian snow-thistle keep open all night there will certainly be rain the next day.

The different species of trefal (clover) always contract their leaves at the approach of a storm.

If the African mayrind does not open its flowers about 7 o'clock in the morning, you may be sure it will rain that day, and it is a thunder.

The unusual fruitfulness of white thorns and dog rose bushes is a fore-runner of a severe winter.

There are several plants, especially those with compound yellow flowers, which during the day turn their flowers toward the sun, looking towards the east in the morning, the south at noon, and the west at night, and are particularly observable in the snow thistle.

The flowers of the chick wintergreen droop in the night, to keep the dew or rain from injuring the tender pollen.

One species of wood sorrel shuts up, or doubles its leaves before storms and tempests, a rule which the sensitive plants and cases also observe.

The flowers of the morning glory open in the morning at the approach of a pure white, and without regard to the state of the weather, regularly shut about noon, from which fact the plant has obtained the name of "go to bed at noon."

The four o'clock flower is a well known plant from its remarkable property of opening its flowers at 4 in the afternoon, and not closing them till the same hour in the morning.

The evening primrose (Enothera) [a native of Farmington] is noted for its remarkable property of regularly shutting up an audible popping noise about sunrise and opening at sunset.

The morning glory, the water lily, the mayrind, and the false sensitive plant, in severe weather expand their leaves in the day time and contract them in the night.

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Sheep—Their Relative Value.

All farmers know that there is quite a difference in the value of sheep, even when of the same age, size and to the superficial observer, of the same general appearance. This difference consists chiefly in the fleece; in the greater or less degree of fineness, compactness, length and distribution over the body.

But though all know this very few only are aware of the comparative difference between an ordinary sheep and a good one. How many farmers when purchasing are willing to pay the difference in value between a sheep that will shear 24 lbs., and one that will shear 47? Or how many sellers are there that are discriminating enough to ask a price for the latter sheep approximating to her real value? How many are there who would start with incredulity if told that a sheep shearing four pounds was worth twice as much as one shearing only three pounds; considered simply with reference to her wool bearing qualities, and not taking into the account her superior qualities as a stock producer, which would enhance her value much more.

And yet such a statement would be true.

Let us try a few figures and see. Assuming that an ordinary sheep, shearing three pounds of wool, is worth three dollars in the fall, we make a statement in proportion and see what the result will be. We will say that as the clear profit of the ordinary sheep is to the clear profit of the superior, so is \$3 (the price of the ordinary animal) to \$75 (the price of the superior). But the superior. Three pounds of wool at 75c. per pound amounts to \$2.25. Thus we must deduct \$1.50 at least to pay the expense of keeping per year, and we have 75c. left as profit. The four pounds of wool at 75c. amounts to \$3.00. Deduct \$1.50 as before for keeping and we have \$1.50 left as profit. We are now ready for the statement:

As 75c. profit is to \$1.50 profit, so is \$3, (the price of an ordinary sheep) to the value of the 4 lb. sheep.

| |
|-------------------------------|
| 75 : 150 :: 300 |
| 450 |
| 75 450.00 (2.00 dollars. Ans. |

Thus you will readily perceive that in this case the addition of one pound to the fleece doubles the value of the animal simply considered as a wool producer.

